

LANCHART lg. att. studies
report to the 2nd annual IC meeting, June 4–6, 2007, part II

Results of the Speaker Evaluation Experiment, part II

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Assessments of *standardness* and *geographical affiliation*

The purpose of the Speaker Evaluation Experiment (SEE) is to gather data that can tell us about what ‘the best language’ is in the ears of young Danes (the ‘speakers’ in question are presented to ‘judges’ as *sound-recorded clips*).

The SEE yields three kinds of data:

- (i) evaluations of the speakers in terms of *personality traits* on 7-points adjective scales with a positive and a negative extremity
- (ii) assessments of whether the speakers speak *rigsdansk* (Standard Danish) or not, on 7-points scales from ‘yes’ to ‘no’
- (iii) decisions as to whether the speakers are from Copenhagen or the near-by bigger town

The analysis of data type (i) was sent to the IC-members prior to the 2007-meeting, in a paper called *The LANCHART language attitudes studies: Results*. The analysis of data types (ii) and (iii) is given in this paper, which will be distributed at the meeting.

My presentation at the IC-meeting will be a general overview of the SEE results.

The analyses of the *SEE personality traits data* tell us that what ‘the best language’ is depends on the ‘evaluative dimension’. In the *dynamism* dimension the best language is what we have called *Modern* speech; in the *superiority* dimension the best language is what we have called *Conservative* speech.

Hence, on the assumption that people’s representations of *standardness* in language will always be tightly linked to their representations of ‘good’ language, our conclusion must be that *young Danes operate with two standards for good language*.

It may be argued that this division is linked to the development of a modern media-based public sphere (where the criterion for excellence is *dynamism*) – in addition to the traditional public sphere of education and business (where the criterion for excellence is *superiority*).

An interesting question to ask, then, in connection with the different evaluations of Modern and Conservative, is which one of these two ways of speaking is assessed to be the more ‘standard’.

Furthermore, the view that ‘Standard Danish’ (*rigsdansk*) is the same as ‘Copenhagen speech’ is far from commonly accepted. It has been argued – based on what people often report to be their view when asked about it – that the common Danish representation of where *rigsdansk* is spoken, is *the nearest bigger town* from where they themselves live.

In a second phase of the speaker evaluation experiment we therefore collected another set of data that may allow us to dig deeper into the issue of how *standardness* and *Copenhagenness* are involved in young people’s language-related representations.

Having completed the evaluation of the 12 voices (8 in Copenhagen) in terms of personality traits, informants were informed about the real purpose of the experiment – i.e. attitudes towards varieties or dialects of Danish. They were furthermore informed that all voices were recorded in either Copenhagen or the near-by bigger town, i.e. Næstved in the case of Næstved and its surrounding area, Odense in the case of Vissenbjerg, Århus in the case of Odder, and Holstebro in the case of Vinderup. Then the sound-recorded speakers were played once more and the informants were asked to fulfil two tasks: (i) answer the question ‘Does this person speak *rigsdansk*?’ by ticking off in a 7-points scale with YES at the one end and NO at the other end, (ii) and at the same time determine, again by ticking off, whether they thought the voice to be from Copenhagen or the near-by town.

1. Assessment of standardness: community analyses

Results are given for (1.1) within-community analyses and (1.2) across-community analyses.

1.1 Within-community analyses

In table 1 on the next page, the voices are ranked according to mean scores. The lower scores indicate the higher degree of assessed standardness.

In most communities (and in total), Cb7 is assessed to be the most ‘standard’ of the speakers, while Mg8 is assessed to be the most ‘non-standard’.

The general result is that the Conservative voices are judged to be the more rigsdansk while the Modern and Local voices come out fairly even as less rigsdansk.

This pattern appears clearly as the community results are added for each voice to a total result (1) and (2), including and excluding Copenhagen, respectively.

This is also clear from the presentation in Table 2, where the voices are added to form the varieties Conservative, Modern and Local.

Table 1: Assessments of ‘standardness’. Within-communities analysis.

Significance test: Friedman. In the interest of easy comparisons, the values given in the table are scalar means (not the mean rank values used by the test) obtained on the 7-point scales used for data collection. The higher degree of assessed standardness is signalled by the lower means. For each community, the voices are ranked from left to right according to decreasing degree of assessed ‘standardness’.

COPENHAGEN: N=132, $\chi^2=50,279$, $df=7$, $p<.001$

	Cb7	Cg10	Cg4	Mb5	Cb1	Mb11	Mg2	Mg8
Mean	3,22	3,27	3,48	3,58	3,71	3,82	3,92	4,17
Std. Dev.	1,641	1,508	1,604	1,630	1,501	1,557	1,581	1,784

NÆSTVED: N=181, $\chi^2=187,700$, $df=11$, $p<.001$

	Cb7	Cg4	Cb1	Cg10	Mb5	Lb9	Lg6	Mb11	Mg2	Mg8	Lg12	Lb3
Mean	2,93	3,19	3,28	3,29	3,65	3,65	3,69	3,90	3,92	4,03	4,04	4,14
Std. Dev.	1,519	1,363	1,423	1,246	1,569	1,537	1,462	1,487	1,439	1,483	1,454	1,575

VISSENBJERG: N=54, $\chi^2=51,447$, $df=11$, $p<.001$

	Cb7	Cg4	Cg10	Cb1	Mb5	Mb11	Mg2	Lb9	Lb3	Lg6	Mg8	Lg12
Mean	3,46	3,48	3,56	3,67	3,96	4,00	4,09	4,11	4,43	4,44	4,48	4,69
Std. Dev.	1,891	1,437	1,341	1,625	1,636	1,517	1,521	1,369	1,395	1,410	1,587	1,438

ODDER: N= 173, $\chi^2=150,825$, $df=11$, $p<.001$

	Lb9	Cb7	Cb1	Cg10	Lb3	Cg4	Mb5	Lg6	Mb11	Mg2	Lg12	Mg8
Mean	2,84	2,96	3,29	3,34	3,47	3,49	3,64	3,76	3,87	3,92	3,95	4,07
Std. Dev.	1,440	1,452	1,554	1,424	1,648	1,524	1,705	1,687	1,734	1,672	1,839	1,580

VINDERUP: N= 84, $\chi^2=34,891$, $df=11$, $p<.001$

	Cb1	Cg10	Cb7	Cg4	Mb11	Mg2	Mb5	Lg6	Lg12	Lb9	Lb3	Mg8
Mean	3,08	3,12	3,14	3,40	3,46	3,50	3,52	3,54	3,56	3,64	3,82	3,90
Std. Dev.	1,433	1,401	1,577	1,336	1,197	1,661	1,401	1,682	1,547	1,573	1,702	1,411

TOTAL (1)

incl. Copenhagen: Assessed ‘standardness’ for Conservative and Modern

N=627, $\chi^2=291,162$, $df=7$, $p<.001$

	Cb7	Cg10	Cb1	Cg4	Mb5	Mb11	Mg2	Mg8
Mean	3,08	3,30	3,38	3,38	3,65	3,82	3,88	4,09
Std. Dev.	1,579	1,384	1,505	1,466	1,607	1,549	1,576	1,580

TOTAL (2)

excl. Copenhagen: Assessed ‘standardness’ for Conservative, Modern and Local;

N=492, $\chi^2=325,174$, $df=11$, $p<.001$

	Cb7	Cb1	Cg10	Cg4	Lb9	Mb5	Lg6	Mb11	Mg2	Lb3	Lg12	Mg8
Mean	3,04	3,29	3,31	3,37	3,41	3,66	3,77	3,83	3,87	3,88	4,00	4,07
Std. Dev.	1,555	1,498	1,348	1,427	1,552	1,599	1,592	1,544	1,577	1,637	1,635	1,521

Table 2:

Total varieties (4 voices of each taken together) ranked according to mean rank scores (Friedman).
C=Conservative, M=Modern, L=Local (Differences between tested with Wilcoxon Signed Pair Test).

standardness						mean rank		N	chi ²	sign.	
Copenhagen	C	***	M			1,31	1,69	132	22,231	***	
Næstved	C	***	M	/	L	1,48	2,26	2,26	181	80,817	***
Vissenbjerg	C	***	M	/	L	1,46	2,12	2,42	54	27,515	***
Odder	C	**	L	***	M	1,63	2,00	2,37	173	51,041	***
Vinderup	C	*	L	/	M	1,76	2,11	2,13	84	8,311	*
Total (1) =incl. Cph.	C	***	M			1,27	1,73		627	144,826	***
Total (2) =excl. Cph.	C	***	L	/	M	1,58	2,16	2,26	492	146,638	***

means and *std. dev.* on scale from 4 to 28 (midpoint 16)

Total (1) =incl. Cph.	13,14	4,160	15,44	4,492
Total (2) =excl. Cph.	13,00	4,039	15,07	4,446
			15,42	4,492

Odder is an exception to the general picture in that the Local variety (i.e. the four Local voices taken together) are judged to be more ‘standard’ than the Modern variety. The Odder results in Table 1 show that this upgrading as to standardness is reserved for the Local Boys, Lb9 and Lb3.

Odder Lb9, in particular, does extremely well as he obtains the lowest score not only in Odder but in the whole sample. Odder Lb9’s high score for ‘standardness’ may be compared with his relatively positive scores on many of the personality traits, including superiority traits in particular. A similar upgrading on personality traits is not found for Odder Lb3.

Notice that Næstved Lb9, on the other hand, who did generally well and even better than Odder Lb9 on personality traits, can not compete with the C-voices when it comes to ‘standardness’.

Standard deviation values are given in Table 1, and for the Totals in table 2. It may be hard to detect any pattern in looking at these values for each of the voices, but the *std. dev.* for the ‘totals’ in Table 2 indicate that our young Danes have been more in agreement with regard to the Conservative voices than with regard to the others – and the *std. dev.* values given for the Totals in Table 1 indicate that this greater agreement relates mainly to Conservative Girls. There is no trace of a similar speaker-gender related difference as far as Modern and Local are concerned.

We come back to analyses involving gender below, but first we present an across-communities analysis of the standardness assessments.

1.2 Across-community analyses

The results for standardness assessment are presented in the same kind of diagram that was used in the presentation of the SEE results for evaluations on personality traits.

The evaluative differences between communities are tested for significance only with regard to those voices that were the same in all SEE, i.e. the Conservative and Modern voices. The Local voices were, of course, new for each of the Local communities. The mean rank values produced by the significance test are given in Table 3.

Figure 1: Standardness assessments of 12 voices in 5 communities. Values are means on 7-points scales (from table 1).

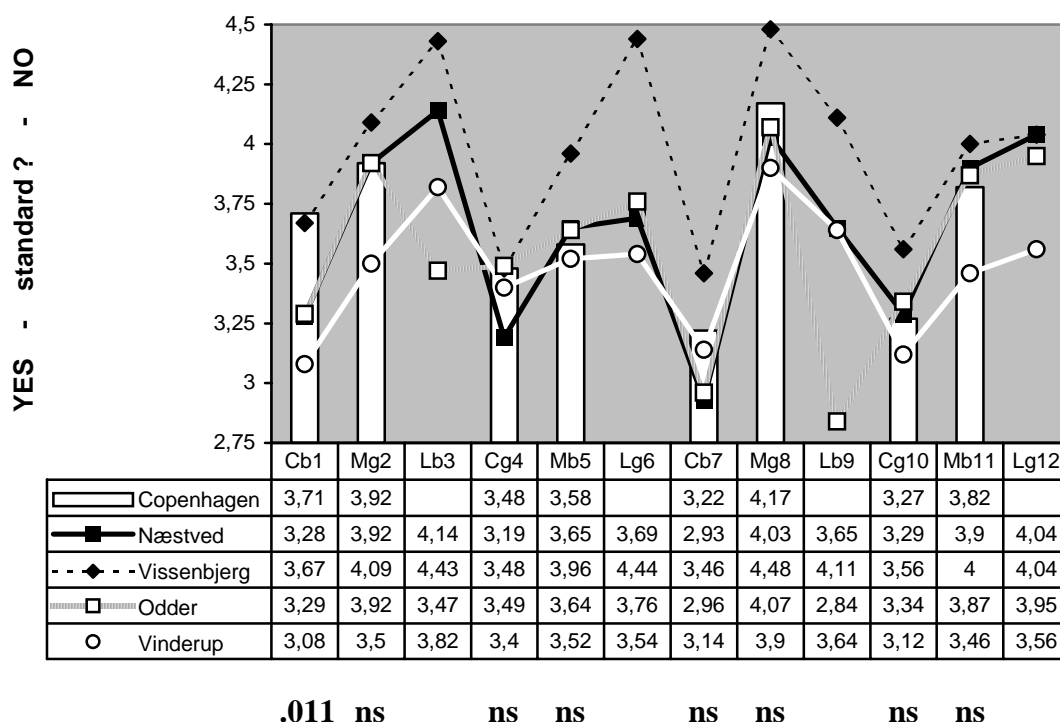


Table 3: Assessments of standardness. Voices and Varieties. Across-communities analysis. Significance test: Kruskal-Wallis. Values are mean rank (decimals have been dropped). The higher degree of assessed standardness is signalled by the lower values. The lowest value is shadowed, the highest value is in bold.

Voices	Cb1	Mg2	Cg4	Mb5	Cb7	Mg8	Cg10	Mb11
Copenhagen	356	318	324	308	330	320	305	311
Næstved	305	318	291	317	298	311	318	323
Vissenbjerg	343	340	327	347	346	362	352	336
Odder	302	322	325	310	307	315	320	323
Vinderup	280	272	324	311	330	290	292	273
sign.	.011	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

Varieties	Conservative (Cb1+Cg4+Cb7+Cg12)	Modern (Mg2+Mb5+Mg8+Mb11)
Copenhagen	327	307
Næstved	293	318
Vissenbjerg	360	368
Odder	316,	320

Vinderup	309	273
sign.	ns	.049

The Vissenbjerg youngsters are generally more reluctant than the others to tick off in the ‘yes’ end of the 7-points scale used to measure perceived standardness.

This is not the least true with regard to the Local voices. – In that regard, it may be pertinent to recall how the Vissenbjerg youngsters also distinguished themselves by often being particularly negative towards the Local voices in their evaluations of them on personality traits.

As to the Copenhagen voices, the results for which can be compared across communities, the conclusion says that *young Danes are largely in agreement as to how ‘standard’ vs. ‘non-standard’ different young Copenhagen speakers sound.*

At the level of voices, a singular rather strong ‘no’ from Copenhageners (reaching the Vissenbjerg level) to Cb1 sounding standard yields the only serious exception to the picture of general agreement ($p < .05$).

At the level of varieties (4 voices taken together), the evaluative differences regarding the standardness of Modern speech reach the $p < .05$ level. Vinderup and Vissenbjerg are responsible for the breadth of the evaluative gamut. This is hardly interesting as a difference in reaction to Modern speech as there is a similar difference between these two communities in their standardness assessments of nearly all of the voices.

2. Assessment of standardness: gender analyses

Results are given for (1.1) speaker-gender analyses and (1.2) judge-gender analyses.

1.1 Speaker-gender analyses

Table 4: Gendered varieties (2 voices of each taken together) ranked according to mean rank scores in each of 5 communities, and in Total (1) [=C & M, i.e. incl. Copenhagen] and Total (2) [=C & M & L, i.e. excl. Copenhagen] **B=Boys, G=Girls, c=conservative, m=modern and l=local**
Friedman Test: values are mean rank; $df = 3$ (Copenhagen) and $df = 5$ (elsewhere); *** = $p < 0.001$

standardness								
Copenhagen	G-c	B-c	B-m	G-m		N	chi ²	sign.
	2,23	2,25	2,58	2,94		132	31,511	***
Næstved	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-l	G-m	B-l		
	2,58	2,88	3,67	3,84	3,96	4,07	181	110,776
Vissenbjerg	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l		
	2,60	2,73	3,40	3,96	3,97	4,33	54	43,128
Odder	B-c	B-l	G-c	B-m	G-l	G-m		
	2,70	2,91	3,29	3,88	4,04	4,18	173	106,252
Vinderup	B-c	G-c	G-l	B-m	B-l	G-m		
	2,89	3,14	3,54	3,63	3,88	3,92	84	23,369
Total (1)	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m				
	2,07	2,27	2,71	2,95			627	212,870

Total (2)	B-c	G-c	B-l	B-m	G-l	G-m			
	2,68	3,05	3,62	3,71	3,91	4,03	492	218,836	***

means on scale from 2 to 14 (midpoint 8)

Copenhagen	6,74	6,93	7,40	8,10		
Næstved	6,22	6,49	7,55	7,73	7,96	7,79
Vissenbjerg	7,13	7,04	7,96	8,57	8,54	9,13
Odder	6,25	6,31	6,83	7,51	7,72	7,99
Vinderup	6,23	6,52	7,10	6,99	7,46	7,40

Total (1)	6,46	6,68	7,47	7,97		
<i>std. dev.</i>	2,518	2,369	2,618	2,643		
Total (2)	6,33	6,67	7,30	7,48	7,77	7,94
<i>std. dev.</i>	2,480	2,291	2,649	2,612	2,679	2,586

	Conservative		Modern		Local		Gender pattern	
Copenhagen	G-c	B-c	B-m	G-m			B > G (m)	G / B (c)
	2,23	2,25	2,58	2,94				
Næstved	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	G-l	B-l	B > G (c, m)	G > B (l)
	2,58	2,88	3,67	3,96	3,84	4,07		
Vissenbjerg	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l	B > G (c, m, l)	
	2,60	2,73	3,40	3,96	3,97	4,33		
Odder	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l	B > G (c, m, l)	
	2,70	3,29	3,88	4,18	2,91	4,04		
Vinderup	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	G-l	B-l	B > G (c, m)	G > B (l)
	2,89	3,14	3,63	3,92	3,54	3,88		
Total (1)	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m			B > G (c, m)	
	2,07	2,27	2,71	2,95				
Total (2)	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l	B > G (c, m, l)	
	2,68	3,05	3,71	4,03	3,62	3,91		

The main points to be drawn from the various parts of Table 4 are the following:

By and large, Conservative-speaking Boys (B-c) are judged to be the more standard-sounding, followed by the Conservative-speaking girls (G-c) (see Totals in the first part of Table 4).

Two modifications:

- the equal scores for (B-c) and (G-c) in Copenhagen
- the already noticed intermingling of Local Boys (B-l) among the Conservative-speaking in Odder

Also as already noticed: with regard to ‘degree of standardness’, young Danes are most in agreement when assessing Conservative-speaking Girls (G-c) (see *std.dev.* values for Totals in the middle part of Table 4).

Finally, if we consider the three varieties one at a time, we get a picture of how Boys are generally assessed more standard-sounding than Girls: B > G (see the last part of Table 4).

Modifications to the general B > G pattern:

- equal scores for Conservative-speaking Girls and Boys in Copenhagen:
G / B (c)
- lower scores for Local-speaking Girls than Boys in Næstved and Vinderup:

G > B (1)

1.2 Judge-gender analyses

General agreement is also the impression that results from a judge-gender analysis of the ‘standardness’ assessments. In table 5, the impact of the gender factor may be studied in each of the five communities, and in the total sample.

Table 5: Assessments of standardness. Judge-gender analysis.
Significance test: Kruskal-Wallis. Values are mean rank. The higher degree of assessed standardness is signalled by the lower values (given in **bold** types). Only p-values below 0,10 are reported in the table

	Cb1	Mg2	Lb3	Cg4	Mb5	Lg6	Cb7	Mg8	Lb9	Cg10	Mb11	Lg12
COPEN-HAGEN												
Girls	74,0	63,6		73,5	70,6		76,2	66,3		68,2	72,4	
Boys	61,6	71,0		62,0	64,6		60,4	69,6		66,9	62,9	
	.060			.082			.016					
NÆS-TVED												
Girls	97,2	95,0	91,5	86,6	89,2	97,0	97,4	96,8	94,6	90,6	91,7	93,7
Boys	84,9	87,4	91,6	97,2	94,2	85,1	84,7	85,4	87,9	92,6	91,3	87,8
	.097											
VISSEN-BJERG												
Girls	31,1	27,6	28,1	25,3	25,4	31,4	25,0	25,1	28,2	27,9	28,2	25,2
Boys	23,7	27,4	26,8	29,9	29,8	23,3	30,2	30,1	26,7	27,1	26,8	29,9
	.077					.051						
ODDER												
Girls	86,6	86,9	83,0	86,2	90,3	81,0	89,3	84,4	90,2	91,8	87,3	81,5
Boys	87,3	87,1	89,6	87,8	84,0	92,5	85,0	89,3	84,1	82,7	86,7	92,0
VINDE-RUP												
Girls	40,6	44,8	34,4	47,7	46,2	38,4	44,8	47,6	38,3	41,8	42,7	37,9
Boys	45,5	41,2	51,8	38,2	39,7	46,8	41,2	38,3	47,8	44,3	43,3	48,2
			.001	.071				.077	.069		.050	
TOTAL												
Girls	327	316	238	316	319	245	330	318	253	318	320	238
Boys	302	313	256	313	309	249	300	312	242	311	309	256
	.074						.031					

In the total sample, Boy-judges have lower values than Girl-judges for all 8 Copenhagen voices, but the difference is tested to approach or reach statistical significance ($p < .05$) only for Conservative Boy-speakers (Cb1 and Cb7) – who are judged to be more ‘standard’ by Boy-judges than Girl-judges.

In Vinderup, the Local voices are judged to be more standard by Girl-judges than Boy-judges, irrespective of speaker-gender.

The main feature of the picture is *no judge-gender difference in 'standardness' assessments*.

Two modifications:

- Boy-judges assess Conservative Boy-speakers to be more standard-sounding than do Girl-judges
- In Vinderup, Girl-judges assess Local speech (irrespective of speaker gender) to be more standard-sounding than do Boy-judges

3. Assessment of geographical affiliation: community analyses

In Copenhagen, the task of attaching a geographical label onto the voices was not, of course, a choice between Copenhagen and another town; the task was to propose a Copenhagen neighbourhood (without any given suggestions). The analysis of these data has yet not been undertaken. This section presents results from the four non-Copenhagen communities, 3.1 within-communities and 3.2 between-communities.

3.1 within-communities analyses

Table 6 shows the percentages of informants that have judged the voices to come from either Copenhagen or the Local potential norm centre.

Table 6: Voices. Assessment of geographical allocation in Næstved, Vissenbjerg, Odder and Vinderup, and in the total non-Copenhagen sample.

Figures are percentages. For each community, the voices are ranked from left to right according to increasing/decreasing percentage of 'Local/Copenhagen'.

NÆSTVED (Local = Næstved)

	Mg2	Mb5	Mg8	Lb9	Cb7	Cg4	Mb11	Cg10	Cb1	Lg12	Lg6	Lb3
Local	24,2	35,4	35,9	40,7	43,4	47,8	48,1	58,6	65,7	68,0	68,1	72,9
Cph.	75,8	64,6	64,1	59,3	56,6	52,2	51,9	41,4	34,3	32,0	31,9	27,1

VISSENBJERG (Local = Odense)

	Mg8	Cg4	Cg10	Mb5	Mg2	Mb11	Cb1	Lg12	Cb7	Lb3	Lb9	Lg6
Local	22,2	35,2	44,4	46,3	48,1	51,9	55,6	55,6	57,4	63,0	74,1	75,9
Cph.	77,8	64,8	55,6	53,7	51,9	48,1	44,4	44,4	42,6	37,0	25,9	24,1

ODDER (Local = Århus)

	Mg8	Mb5	Cg4	Mb11	Mg2	Cg10	Cb1	Cb7	Lg6	Lg12	Lb3	Lb9
Local	17,8	27,6	31,2	34,5	35,1	39,5	59,8	66,1	71,1	76,4	89,1	91,4
Cph.	82,2	72,4	68,8	65,5	64,9	60,5	40,2	33,9	28,9	23,6	10,9	8,6

VINDERUP (Local = Holstebro)

	Mg8	Cg4	Mg2	Mb11	Cg10	Cb7	Mb5	Cb1	Lg12	Lb9	Lb3	Lg6
Local	24,2	35,4	35,9	40,7	43,4	47,8	48,1	58,6	65,7	68,0	68,1	72,9
Cph.	75,8	64,6	64,1	59,3	56,6	52,2	51,9	41,4	34,3	32,0	31,9	27,1

Local	20,0	28,2	30,6	41,5	42,9	42,9	47,1	60,0	72,6	81,2	83,5	91,8
Cph.	80,0	71,8	69,4	58,5	57,1	57,1	52,9	40,0	27,4	18,8	16,5	8,2

TOTAL: N=496 (with 1–5 missing for each of the voices)

	Mg8	Mg2	Mb5	Cg4	Mb11	Cg10	Cb7	Cb1	Lb9	Lg12	Lg6	Lb3
Local	25,3	31,7	35,8	37,2	42,6	47,7	52,8	61,5	69,1	70,4	74,1	79,4
Cph.	74,7	68,3	64,2	62,8	57,4	52,3	47,2	38,5	30,9	29,6	25,9	20,6

It is interesting to notice that Mg8 obtains the highest ranking on ‘Copenhagennes’, as she is the generally most negatively evaluated among the Copenhagen voices on personality traits, and the lowest ranking one on standardness.

In all four communities, the Local voices are recognized correctly as locals by a majority of the informants.

The only exception is Næstved Lb9 who is thought to be a Copenhagener by 60 percent. This is pertinent to the interpretation of the personality traits result for Næstved Lb9 as he was judged on a par with the Copenhagen voices and more favourably than the other Local voices.

Odder Lb9, on the other hand, who was judged high on ‘standardness’, is recognized as an Århus voice by 9 out of 10. The same is true of Lb3 who also came out at the ‘standard’ end of our standardness scale (see Table 1). – In Odder, then, Local Boys (from Århus) are recognized as locals, and at the same time assessed to be ‘standard’ speaking.

As to the Modern and Conservative voices, what would we expect our informants to say about their geographical affiliation? Traditionally, in commonly accepted elite discourse, the Danish ‘standard’ language (*rigsdansk*) is talked about as a way of speaking which is not recognizable in terms of geographical affiliation. However, there is no doubt that the Danish ‘standard’ at any time develops in Copenhagen and spreads rapidly from Copenhagen to the rest of the country, not the least by virtue of its predominance in the public domains of society, arguably with the media as today’s main factor in that process. Accordingly, we may argue that Copenhagen speech without the most recent features will always be apprehended as the ‘non-localizable’ Danish – while Copenhagen speech containing the more recently developed features will be ‘recognized’ as Copenhagen speech. In other words, we may expect to find our Modern voices to be seen as Copenhageners, and maybe more uncertainty or indeterminateness as to the geographical affiliation of our Conservative voices.

This is exactly what we find. It is true of all four communities that the percentage of ‘Copenhagen’ is higher, on average, in the case of the Modern voices than in the case of the Copenhagen voices. This pattern is made clear if we consider varieties (i.e. four voices taken together) in stead of voices. – Table 7 shows the percentage of ‘Copenhagen’ attributed to the Modern, Conservative and Local varieties in each of the four communities, and totally.

Table 7: Varieties. Assessment of geographical affiliation in Næstved, Vissenbjerg, Odder and Vinderup, and in the total non-Copenhagen sample. Figures are percentages that have answered ‘Copenhagen’ for the Modern, Conservative and Local varieties (average for four voices of each variety)

	Modern	Conservative	Local
Næstved	64,1	46,1	37,6
Vissenbjerg	57,9	51,9	32,9
Odder	71,3	50,9	18,0
Vinderup	65,2	56,5	17,7
Total	64,6	51,4	26,6

While Modern is judged to be ‘Copenhagen’ by two out of three, Conservative yields a 50-50 distribution of ‘Copenhagen’ and the name of the ‘Local bigger town’.

It is also seen in table 7 that Local in toto is judged to be ‘Copenhagen’ by one out of four. Put the other way round, three out of four have recognized the local colour of the Local voices.

3.2 Across-communities

Differences in how good the communities were in assessing ‘geographical affiliation’ have been tested for statistical significance with regard to the 8 Copenhagen voices (i.e. the voices that were the same in all communities). The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Assessment of geographical affiliation for the Copenhagen voices. Across-communities differences. Figures are percentages of correct answers (= Copenhagen). Significance Test: Pearson’s χ^2 . All df’s = 3.

	Næstved	Vissenbjerg	Odder	Vinderup	N	χ^2	p
Cb1	34,3	44,4	40,2	40,0	494	2,485	ns
Cg4	52,2	64,8	68,8	71,8	494	14,421	.002
Cb7	56,6	42,6	33,9	57,1	494	22,573	.000
Cg10	41,4	55,6	60,5	57,1	491	14,179	.003
Mg2	75,8	51,9	64,9	69,4	495	12,457	.006
Mb5	64,6	53,7	72,4	52,9	494	12,395	.006
Mg8	64,1	77,8	82,2	80,0	494	17,473	.001
Mb11	51,9	48,1	65,5	58,5	491	8,836	.032
Total C	46,1	51,9	50,9	56,5	1973	10,494	.015
Total M	64,1	57,9	71,3	65,2	1974	16,170	.001

The assessment of all voices except Cb1 has produced significant differences. There seems not to be a clear-cut pattern in how the voices are assessed by the communities – but we can perhaps point to a weak tendency for Jutland youngsters to be more inclined than the Island youngsters to hear these voices as Copenhageners rather than Locals.

The highest percentage saying ‘Copenhagen’ is found with a Jutland community in 6 out of the 8 cases (see figures in bold: 4 in Odder, 2 in Vinderup). The lowest

percentage is found with an Island community in 6 out of the 8 cases (see figures in kursiv, 4 in Næstved, 2 in Vissenbjerg).

However, as said, the Jutland/Islands distinction is far from clear-cut, as is easily seen from the ‘Total’ rows at the bottom of Table 8. A ranking with regard to ‘recognizing’ the Modern speakers as Copenhageners would look like this:

Odder > Vinderup / Næstved > Vissenbjerg

whereas a ranking with regard to ‘recognizing’ the Conservative speakers as Copenhageners would look like this

:

Vinderup > Vissenbjerg / Odder > Næstved

It might in fact be more interesting to notice the difference in percentages in the four communities saying ‘Copenhagen’ to Conservative and Modern voices, respectively. This difference is bigger in Næstved and Odder than in Vissenbjerg and Vinderup (18-20 percentage points against 4–9). This may be an indication that representations of ‘geographical affiliation’ in connection with our Conservative/Modern distinction reflect an Urban/Rural distinction rather than an Islands/Jutland distinction.

Also consider that the community averages for Local speech, given in Table 7, leave no doubt that the ‘recognition’ of Local speech correlates neatly with the Island/Jutland distinction. A ranking with regard to ‘recognition’ of the Local speakers as locals would look like this:

Vinderup / Odder > Vissenbjerg > Næstved

4. Assessment of geographical affiliation: gender analyses

Results are given for (4.1) speaker-gender analyses and (4.2) judge-gender analyses.

4.1 Speaker-gender analyses

Table 9: **Gendered varieties** (2 voices of each taken together) ranked according to percentages of judges who have answered ‘Copenhagen’
B=Boys, G=Girls, c=conservative, m=modern and l=local

	Conservative		Modern		Local		Gender pattern	
Næstved	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	G-l	B-l	G > / B (c, m)	B > G (l)
	45,5	46,8	58,3	70,0	32,0	40,5		
Vissenbjerg	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l	G > / B (c, m, l)	
	43,5	60,2	50,9	64,9	31,5	34,3		
Odder	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l	G > / B (c, m, l)	
	37,1	64,7	69,0	73,6	9,8	26,3		
Vinderup	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l	G > / B (c, m)	
	48,6	64,5	55,7	74,7	17,7	17,8		
Total	B-c	G-c	B-m	G-m	B-l	G-l	G > B (c, m, l)	

If we consider the gender difference within each variety per se, the overall pattern is that Girl-speakers are judged to be Copenhageners more often than Boy-speakers (signaled as $G > B$ in the table), irrespective of variety – although it should be stressed that differences are small in many cases (signaled as G / B). Put the other way round, Boy-speakers are judged to be Locals more often than Girl-speakers, and this happens irrespective of which variety is spoken.

The only opposite pattern regards Local speech in Næstved, i.e. Local Boy-speakers are thought to be Copenhageners more often than Local Girl-speakers (signaled as $B > G$ (I) in the Table).

4.2 Judge-gender analyses

Table 8: Assessments of geographical affiliation across judge-gender
Significance test: Pearson's χ^2 . Figures are percentages of correct answers. The higher value (more correct assessment) is brought out in **bold**. Only p-values below 0,10 are reported in the table.

	Cb1	Mg2	Lb3	Cg4	Mb5	Lg6	Cb7	Mg8	Lb9	Cg10	Mb11	Lg12
NÆS-TVED												
Girls	33,0	71,4	72,4	59,2	65,3	68,4	54,1	67,0	41,8	42,3	45,9	70,4
Boys	35,7	81,0	73,5	44,0	63,9	67,9	59,5	60,7	39,3	40,5	59,0	65,1
				.042							.078	
VISSEN-BJERG												
Girls	50,0	50,0	67,9	71,4	46,4	78,6	35,7	89,3	82,1	57,1	53,6	57,1
Boys	38,5	53,8	57,7	57,7	61,5	73,1	50,0	65,4	65,4	53,8	42,3	53,8
								.035				
ODDER												
Girls	39,0	68,3	90,2	69,1	68,3	82,7	34,1	89,0	93,9	59,3	63,4	76,8
Boys	41,8	61,5	87,9	69,2	75,8	60,4	34,1	75,8	89,0	61,1	67,0	75,8
						.001		.024				
VINDE-RUP												
Girls	46,5	76,7	86,0	74,4	60,5	95,3	59,5	88,4	83,7	54,8	54,8	79,1
Boys	33,3	61,9	81,0	69,0	45,2	88,1	54,8	71,4	78,6	59,5	62,5	65,9
								.051				
TOTAL												
Girls	39,2	68,9	80,1	66,4	63,3	78,8	46,6	80,4	70,5	51,6	54,0	72,5
Boys	37,9	67,5	78,5	59,3	64,9	69,1	48,1	68,7	67,5	52,9	60,8	68,0
						.014		.003				

In general, the Girl-judges in our sample seem to do a little better than the Boy-judges (i.e. they have the higher percentages of correct answers in more cases, see values in bold). This seems to be particularly true of the two more rural communities, Vinderup

and Vissenbjerg. In the few cases where the difference is statistically significant ($p < .05$), the better result is found with the Girl-judges.

Speaker-gender seems to be of some importance. When Girl-judges do significantly better than Boy-judges, the assessed Speaker is a Girl.

Variety also seems to be of some importance in that the Local voices by and large are assessed more correctly by Girls than Boys, whereas such a judge-gender difference is absent from the assessments of the Modern and Conservative voices (this pattern is easily seen in the distribution of plain and bold types in the 'total' results table).

The latter statement should be modified with regard to Mg8, though. Across the communities, she is quite generally assessed to be a Copenhagener by far more Girls than Boys, thus provoking the most consistent judge-gender difference in our material. Recall that Mg8 did relatively bad on personality traits, and was accorded the least 'standardness' of all 12 voices (see table 1, total (2)). Interestingly enough, our non-Copenhagen girl-judges markedly outrival the boys in 'recognizing' this girl-speaker as a Copenhagener.

In general terms, however, the conclusion is that *there is little difference in how good Boys and Girls are at determining the geographical affiliation of the voices.*